

**MILITARY TRIAL.**  
[CONTINUED.]  
FEBRUARY 10, 1866.  
The following communication was received by the Judge Advocate, and on his motion, ordered by the Commission to be spread on the record of its proceedings:  
Office Acting Judge Advocate,  
Department of South Carolina,  
CHARLESTON, S. C., February 10, 1866.  
Lieut. Col. A. J. Willard,  
Judge Advocate Military Commission,  
Charleston, S. C.  
Colonel—It is the desire of the Major-General commanding this Department that the Military Commission, of which you are the Judge Advocate, should spread upon the record of its proceedings, that no order prohibiting the counsel for the accused from having free access to their client, while in confinement at the Charleston Jail, unless in the presence of an officer, has ever emanated from the Court, or from these headquarters.  
Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
JAMES P. ROY, Major 6th Infantry,  
Acting Judge Advocate, Department of S. C.  
Dr. J. M. Pillsbury, a witness for the prosecution, who had testified before, being recalled, deposed as follows:  
I have made an experiment with a view whether firing at Brown's Ferry could be heard at Stowers' house. On Wednesday, the 6th inst., myself, Lieut. Ashe, Lieut. Hall, and three privates, went to Brown's Ferry for the purpose of investigating this matter. I directed Lieut. Ashe, with two guards, to proceed to Stowers' house, on the Georgia side; they left the ferry at ten minutes before one o'clock in the night. I remained with Lieut. Hall and one soldier at Brown's Ferry. (The time appointed for the firing to be done was from half past one to two o'clock.) Lieut. Ashe was to return from Stowers' house to the ferry at two—The stars were shining; there was no perceptible wind at all; everything was still. At half-past one, Lieut. Hall discharged a Colt's large army revolver, charged with ball and cartridge of large size. He held it horizontal, and pointed it up to the river; three shots were discharged in succession, at intervals of from one to two seconds. The night of the murder was very similar, except as to the shining of the moon; and the ground was wet at the time of the experiment; it had been raining, and dry on the night of the murder. Lieut. Ashe returned to the ferry at half-past two. The revolver was pointed along the bank of the river; Stowers' house is some to the left. No wind was blowing that I could discover by repeated experiment with my handkerchief; it was perfectly still. Lieut. J. B. Ashe, another witness for the prosecution, being sworn, testified as follows:  
My name is John B. Ashe, am 33 years of age; am first Lieutenant Co. "C," 1st Maine Battalion, and Quartermaster; stationed at Anderson. Went to the house of the accused, F. G. Stowers, to listen for the discharge of shots, fired at Brown's Ferry by Dr. Pillsbury. We left the ferry at 10 minutes to 1 o'clock on the Georgia side; I went directly to Mr. Stowers' house, which took me 22 minutes; I was directed by Dr. Pillsbury to return at 2 o'clock, and done so; but I heard no shots at all; when I got to the house directed by the doctor, a Negro house with one room, I should say some 10 or 14 feet square; it is in the rear; there is an old-fashioned room in the house, with a web of cloth on it, and a part of a bedstead with one side of it gone; I think this is all it contained except some straw; it was a little in the rear of Mr. Stowers' house, from the river, about two rods in the rear and about six rods to the left; I stationed myself just outside the door of the house, and very near it. I remained there till 2 o'clock, the time appointed for me to go back; there was one man with me; I heard nothing while there, no sound either in the house or outside of it. I was on the side of the house towards the ferry, and was intent listening if I could hear any sounds; nothing unfavorable occurred to hearing them; if they had been audible. The night was quite clear at that time; starlight; there was no wind at all; I was listening to hear the sounds of pistols. The hills are very high between Stowers' house and the ferry; one bluff is particularly high; also the land is high all the way; in going to Mr. Stowers' house from the river, his house is to the right; the land is high from the road on the right as far as I could see up the river. I should think there was ground between Stowers' house and the ferry higher than the house.  
The counsel for the accused announced that they had no questions to ask the witness.  
The Judge Advocate stated that he had no further evidence to offer in reply, and rested his case.  
The accused, through his counsel, asks to recall two of the witnesses, viz: J. G. Richardson and Ephraim Dickinson, to examine them as to the country between Stowers' and the river, and to re-establish the credibility of one of the witnesses, called for the defense, whose testimony has been impeached as to the following facts—that Stowers had brandy, and did bring it to the river, to be carried on the boat; and also as to the description of the horses of the guard.  
The Judge Advocate objected to the testimony on the following grounds:  
1st. It was competent for the defense to introduce testimony as to the situation of the ground, as part of their defense, and therefore it cannot properly be introduced at the present stage of the trial.  
2. It is incompetent for them to contradict Edmund and Squire as to the brandy, as to the point is one wholly unimportant. It is also incompetent for the same reason to contradict Edmund as to the description of the soldiers' horses.  
The Court was cleared for deliberation, and on being re-opened, the Judge Advocate announced its decision, that the Commission allowed the witnesses to be re-introduced.  
Ephraim E. Dickinson, a witness for the defense, being recalled, deposed as follows:  
One of the horses of the guard at Brown's Ferry was a chestnut sorrel mare, one was a black mare, and the other was a bay horse. The soldiers of the guard were to stop horses, and this induced me to notice them.  
This concluded the testimony of witness Dickinson, who then left the court room, and was succeeded by Jas. G. Richardson, another witness for the defense, who was now re-introduced, and deposed as follows:  
Stowers brought some brandy to Brown's Ferry on Monday morning about 9 o'clock; I don't know exactly when; there were several there, drinking of it; I don't know where he brought it from. I suppose it is about a mile and a half from Stowers' house to the ferry, by the road. The post stands by Mr. Shifflett's; which is half a mile from the river, and a mile from Mr. Stowers. It is about half a mile from Stowers' to the forks of the Elberton and Hartwell roads; the ground may be a little rising from the forks of the road to Mr. Stowers' house. The ground is cleared from Mr. Stowers' to the meeting house, which is probably a quarter of a mile from Stowers' down to the river.  
This concluded the testimony of witness Richardson, who left the court room.  
The counsel for the accused announced that they had concluded their testimony.  
The counsel for the accused asked for time to

prepare their argument, which was granted. The Commission, accordingly, adjourned to meet again at 11 A. M. on Friday next, the 24th inst.  
**The Anderson Intelligencer.**  
JAMES A. HOYT, EDITOR.  
THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 1, 1866.  
OFFICE AGENT IN CHARLESTON.  
Mr. Thomas P. Storer, at the Mills House, is our only authorized Agent in the City of Charleston, to receive advertisements. Merchants and others in the metropolis can ascertain terms for advertising by calling upon him.  
**AN EXTRA CONVERSATION**  
Of Burning Bush Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M., will be held on Saturday afternoon, at two o'clock. Companies are notified to be punctual in attendance.  
**THE HOME JOURNAL.**  
We gladly place upon our exchange list this superior weekly. Its world-wide reputation needs no endorsement at our hands. Suffice it, that the Home Journal is eminently deserving of patronage from our people, and we trust will receive it. Published in New York City, by WILLIS & PHILLIPS, at Three Dollars per annum. Subscriptions received at this office.  
**THE TRIAL.**  
In furtherance of our purpose to give the readers of the Intelligencer a brief summary of the proceedings in the case of F. G. Stowers, the concluding portion is presented this morning. The Commission assembled on Friday, when the Hon. ARTHUR BURN, counsel for the accused, delivered an able and elaborate defence, and on Saturday the assistant counsel, Gen. JAMES CONNELL, followed in a masterly argument for the innocence of Stowers. These efforts are entirely too lengthy for our columns, or we would take great pleasure in spreading them before our readers. The Court adjourned to meet yesterday, when the argument of Lieut. Col. A. J. WILLARD, Judge Advocate, would be heard for the prosecution.  
**DEATH OF GEN. STEPHEN ELLIOTT.**  
This sad and unexpected announcement reached us a few days since. Gen. Elliott died in Aiken, Barnwell District, on Wednesday last week, in the 36th year of his age. His name is indissolubly linked with the memorable defence of Charleston, and the State loses one of her most chivalric sons in his demise. Gen. E. was the son of Rev. STEPHEN ELLIOTT, of Beaufort, and brother of the Rev. of Grace Church, in this place. The Rev. J. H. ELLIOTT. In common with his numerous admirers, we sincerely deplore the untimely death of this brave soldier, courteous gentleman and consistent Christian. In the hour of his extremity, South Carolina can ill afford to give up one so gifted and estimable in all the relations of life. But "His ways are not as our ways."  
**A PLEASANT ENTERTAINMENT.**  
Social life in our quiet village seldom affords a paragraph, for the news, for he it known that amusements, in the most restricted sense, are few and far between. But it was our privilege, a week or more ago, to witness a pleasant and agreeable representation of lively Characters, at the residence of one of our hospitable citizens. The characters were well and fitly chosen and admirably personated, and the small assembly evinced decided gratification at the entertainment. The terms of success in that line were sufficiently developed by several of the actors, to warrant the suggestion that they attempt the production of some of the minor plays, farces or comedies, in the way of private theatricals. The incentive to study and thought might prove beneficial, and certainly there is something gained by a familiarity with the use of language before an audience. What say you, ladies and gentlemen?  
**THE RICHMOND EXAMINER AND GENERAL GRANTS' ORDER.**  
Recently the publication of the Richmond Examiner was suppressed by virtue of military authority, and the editor took himself to Washington in order to procure release from bondage. This was effected, on appealing to the President, upon the condition that he would moderate his tone of menace and abuse towards the Federal officials in Richmond and elsewhere. This is briefly the history of a transaction which has elicited considerable comment in newspaperdom. The animosity of the Examiner towards "all the world and the rest of mankind" if they dared to differ from its sage conclusions, was thoroughly evinced during the life-time of the late Confederacy, and we are not at all surprised that its bitterness and free use of invectives have brought that journal into trouble. Perhaps this lesson, while we do not commend the application, may temper the brute metal of our contemporary. But, upon the heels of this transaction, comes the General Order of Lieut. Gen. GRANT, and which is published elsewhere in our columns to-day. If the imprudence and want of dignity in a few journals has been the cause of the Order, stringent and unqualified, then how much ought we all to deplore the existence of those in our midst who will provoke the issuance of such severe measures. There is food for reflection in this matter, and we leave the reader to contemplate its depth and meaning.  
**THE CRITICISMS ON "BILL ARP."**  
The reader doubtless observed in our last issue an article severely criticizing the humorous oddity "Bill Arp." By a singular omission, the aforesaid article failed to receive a proper credit, and for fear of misunderstanding, we beg leave to state that the remarks appended to the opinions of the Augusta Constitutionalist were from the editor of the Charleston News. While enforcing the sentiment that the renowned "Bill Arp" forsook the line of usefulness and popular applause in agreeing to write for a stipulated amount, nevertheless we are not covetous of our neighbor's thunder and therefore make the *amende honorable* in this announcement. In connection, too, we might aptly refer to the discussions of friends and their disagreement with this opinion of "Bill Arp." In this free country, each one is entitled to his or her opinion, albeit they may not have the unrestricted privilege of giving ventilation to their ideas upon all subjects, and it is of course probable that many of Mr. Arp's "numerous and interesting" admirers will demur to the verdict of our contemporaries and declare in favor of his writings, even for amusement. But there will be a reaction; if Mr. Arp persists in being funny at so much per column, and the brilliant, off-hand scintillations of wit and cunning sarcasm will be overshadowed by the murky, far-fetched and lame attempts for the sake of filthy lucre! We sincerely deplore the whole matter, and honestly wish that "Bill Arp" may revoke his contract and return to letters only "when the spirit moves him."  
An enthusiastic meeting was held in Louisville, Ky., on the night of the 23d, in honor of the veto message.

**DIFFICULTIES OF JOURNALISM.**  
The members of the editorial fraternity throughout the South are, at this particular juncture, placed in an unenviable position. It is exceedingly difficult to cater to the wants of an ungrateful majority under any, or the most favorable circumstances; but existing facts render it still more difficult. Especially is this true of one who has been engaged in the late revolution and given his services to the maintenance of a cause destined to grief with singular unanimity, the Southern press advocated an early restoration to allegiance with the Union, when the Confederate cause disappeared so suddenly from the horizon, and went eagerly to work in creating a sentiment of loyalty and peaceful submission to the "powers that be." But when the Radical wing of the Republican party offered impediments to Reconstruction and a renewal of that allegiance, it was natural to expect that journalists in the South would keep silent before their self-styled masters and transiently refuse to lend their energies to the support of the Executive, who had proven true to the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws. For the expression of such opinions, they have been denounced as disloyal and the fomenters of discord and dissension. We might go on to cite a number of parallel instances, proving conclusively that the Southern press have been actuated by a high sense of duty in denouncing abuses and correcting evils growing out of the state of the country; but we were speaking of the difficulties in the way of journalism at this time, and have only adverted to these unjust charges to illustrate a single point of the question, namely, that an independent course brought censure upon the press, instead of eliciting praise from those who are so blatant for universal and unqualified freedom! Our able and excellent contemporary, the Charleston News, has so fully disposed of the subject before us that we re-print its admirable remarks. The News, in a recent editorial, says:  
"There are few of those concerned in the expression of public sentiment at the South who are not conscious of much embarrassment in the proper performance of their office. It is not possible for them to witness the efforts made by the Radical party at the North to drag them down to greater depths of ruin, without some feeling of natural resentment. Nor can they speak of that party engaged in the task of dragging the Government to compliance with their measures, in terms of perfect courtesy and respect. They cannot witness the ruin that has been inflicted by the authorities of the Government—apparently gratuitous—unnecessary at least, apparently, to the military objects contemplated—without a feeling of asperity against those who were its immediate authors. Nor in their hearts can they yet acknowledge that they were wrong; that, charged with the trusts of a form of society commended to them by merits, it was wrong to take ground for its defence; or that, in the theory of our Government, there was not the recognition of that sovereignty of States upon vital questions which authorized, for sufficient cause, the reclamation of their delegative powers. In this state of feeling, there is the natural impulse to retort, abuse, and still to vindicate the abstract right of our fallen cause."  
"But, while this is so, there is still the consciousness that power is with our adversaries; that they have vindicated the right of their position by at least the conclusive logic of success; that we are, in fact, at mercy; that, if the victors shall accord rights to us, it will be from considerations of interest to themselves; without respect for our ability to assert them; and that our utterances of feeling, therefore, in this depressed condition, are as unbecoming as they are impotent. We are conscious a proper sense of self-respect requires we should bend to the storm we cannot resist; that upon us still are incumbent the responsibility of our own lives, and the lives and well-being of our wives and children; and that in just respect to these, it is incumbent upon us to adopt no course of conduct, or form of language, that may be calculated to impair our ability, or defeat the efforts by which these remaining obligations may be met."  
"So circumstanced, it is difficult for those who speak at all, to speak properly. And those whose office it is to address the public, constantly find it scarcely possible to be always right. We are ourselves conscious that much we have said might have been better said, and much with propriety omitted. It is not for us to plead power. It is not for us to repudiate the acts of our people, which we are conscious have been sustained by a sentiment of patriotism, as pure as ever fired the human heart. We cannot, in conscience, take success, however it may be the criterion, to be the test of merit. We cannot declare our cause, in its moral nature, to be different from what it would have been if it had been crowned with triumph. Nor have we the simplicity to suppose that such repudiation of our cause and conduct will commend us to the better portion of the adversary power. Some there are, perhaps, who would be pleased at such a course, but few would believe us sincere, or accepting the treason, would not still detect the traitor. They would have little charity for those who have had agency in the fearful casualties of the recent conflict without proper moral motives to sustain them, or who shrink in dismay from their share of the responsibility that agency imposes."  
"In speaking, therefore, in the present condition of our fortunes, though there be much to be said, there is little to be said to advantage. We cannot assert ourselves without seeming to bear power; we cannot always exhibit a just respect for power without an unbecoming abnegation of ourselves; and, while we believe that the spirit of journalists at the South has been admirable—while they accept the situation, not from feeling but from the highest sense of the moral obligation it imposes—it is not easy for them, even under this sense of obligation, to preserve the tone proper to the occasion. There are few who are satisfied with the intemperance of others, and few who would not gladly be relieved from the necessity of utterance themselves."  
**INTERESTING TO NEWSPAPERS.**  
The following circular was issued on the 18th to the commanders of military departments:  
HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE U. S.,  
WASHINGTON, February 17, 1866.  
You will please send to these headquarters, as soon as practicable, and from that time thereafter, such copies of newspapers published in your department as contain sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the Government in any of its branches, and state whether such paper is published in its intemperance of such sentiments. The persistent publication of articles calculated to keep up the hostility of feeling between the different sections of the country cannot be tolerated. This information is called for with a view to their suppression, which will be done from these headquarters only.  
By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.  
(Signed) T. S. POWERS,  
Assistant Adjutant General.  
723,457 national shirts were made in the United States last year.

**THE MARKETS.**  
Unless stated otherwise, the prices given are in currency.  
ANDERSON, S. C., Feb. 28, 1866.  
Cotton.—Demand moderate. Prices ranging from 20 to 23 cents, specie.  
CHARLESTON, Feb. 26.  
On Friday last, in consequence of unfavorable European news, the sales of Cotton were very limited, amounting to only 30 bales during the day, the transactions exhibiting a decline of about one cent per pound on the prices of the day before.  
On Saturday there was more activity, but at still lower prices, the sales of the day amounting to about one hundred and seventy bales—Good Middlings bringing 42c. 7/8 lb. and some good Ordinary were disposed of at 31c. 7/8 lb. The sales of the two days show a decline of about two cents per pound.  
NEW YORK, Feb. 22.  
Cotton in fair demand at buoyant prices. Middlings 45 1/2 to 47 cents per lb. Gold, 137 1/2.  
AUGUSTA, Feb. 15.  
The Cotton market quiet, holders being unwilling to accept present rates. Middling to Strict Middling is quoted at 35 cents. Receipts are light.  
**Anderson Prices Current.**  
CORRECTED WEEKLY  
BY BEWLEY, KEESE & CO.,  
North Side of the Public Square.  
**GROCERIES, &c.**  
Bagging, 50 cents; Bale Rope, 55 to 59; Adamantide Candles, 40 to 50; Rio Coffee, 40 to 50; Tea, \$2.00 to \$2.50; Rice, 10 to 12 1/2; N. O. Sugar, 25; (C) Sugars, 23 to 25; Crush'd Sugar, 30 to 35; Salt, per sack, Liverpool \$10.00; Iron, Sweden and King's Mountain, 16 to 18; Castings, 13; Nails, 19; Powder, \$1.00 to \$1.25; Lead, 30; Shot, 50; Indigo, \$2.00 to \$2.50; Madder, 50; Blue Stone, 35; Mackerel—quarter lbs., \$5.00, halves, \$12.00; whole, \$22.00; Tobacco, chewing, 50 to 55; 55 c. per yard.  
**COUNTRY PRODUCE.**  
Flour, \$15.00 to \$18.00; Corn, \$1.50; Peas, \$1.25 to \$1.50; Lent, 20 to 25; Beans, 20 to 25; Yellow, 15; Butter, 20 to 25; Eggs 15 to 20; Chickens, 20 to 25; Duck, 20; Roys, 21 to 25.  
**Special Notices.**  
**HIRAM LODGE, No. 68, A. F. M.**  
A REGULAR COMMUNICATION OF HIRAM LODGE will be held in the Lodge Room on MONDAY NIGHT, March 5th, 1866, at half-past seven o'clock. Brethren will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.  
By order of the W. M. JAMES A. HOYT, Secretary.  
Jan. 4, 1866 29 3  
**Burning Bush Chapter, No. 7, R. A. M.**  
A REGULAR CONVOCATION OF BURNING BUSH CHAPTER will be held in the Chapter Room on MONDAY NIGHT, March 12, 1866, at half-past seven o'clock. Companions will assemble without further notice.  
By order of the M. E. H. JAMES A. HOYT, Secretary.  
Jan. 18, 1866 31 3  
**CORN FOR SALE.**  
APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.  
March 1, 1866 37 2  
**Just Received**  
A FEW NEW AND CHOICE HUNTING-GAME SILVER WATCHES.  
For Sale by W. K. HARRIS, Masonic Building.  
March 1, 1866 37 3  
**Administrator's Sale.**  
WILL be sold before the Court House door of Anderson, S. C., on Saturday in March (Monday next) ONE SIX HORSE WAGON AND A LOT OF OLD CLOTHS, as the property of the Estate of Wm. Smith, deceased.  
**TERMS OF SALE.**  
Notes with to approved securities, interest from date, and due December 5th, 1866, specie.  
J. B. SMITH, Administrator.  
March 1, 1866 37 1  
**HANTOUE & CO.,**  
WHOLESALE GROCERIES AND IMPORTERS OF  
Wines, Brandies, Whiskies, Ales, Segars, Tobacco,  
SOLE AGENTS IN THIS STATE  
FOR THE CELEBRATED  
SCARLETTI SMOKING TOBACCO.  
Orders faithfully attended to.  
MANTOUE & CO.,  
Corner King and Society Streets,  
Charleston, S. C.  
March 1, 1866 37 3m

1866. 1866.  
**SPRING STOCK.**  
**BEWLEY, KEESE & CO.**  
ARE RECEIVING  
A Large and Well-Selected Stock of  
Spring and Summer Goods,  
COMPRISING  
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE,  
GROCERIES, NOTIONS,  
CORN FLOUR,  
BACON, LARD, &c.  
**IRON AND CASTINGS,**  
A LARGE LOT,  
ALL OF WHICH WE WILL SELL  
LOW FOR CASH.  
**BEWLEY, KEESE & CO.**  
March 1, 1866 37  
TWO AGRICULTURAL PAPERS FOR 38 60!  
**THE**  
**Southern Cultivator,**  
D. REDMOND AND WM. N. WHITE, EDITORS.  
ESTABLISHED IN 1843!  
Volume 24 Commenced January, 1866!  
Monthly, at . . . . . \$2 00 per annum.  
Six Copies for . . . . . 10 in Advance.  
By special arrangement with the MARYLAND FARMER, another excellent Rural Monthly, published in Baltimore at \$1.50, both papers will be sent one year for \$3.00; six of each for \$15.00; ten of each for \$25.00—giving each subscriber in this case both papers for 2.50!  
Address WM. N. WHITE, Athens, Ga.  
March 1, 1866 37  
**HEADQUARTERS,**  
Military District Western So. Ca.,  
FOURTH SEPARATE BRIGADE.  
COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 10, 1866.  
**CIRCULAR NO. 2.**  
It is reported that lawless men in this District, who have been and are committing the grossest outrages upon white and black, and who have, in some instances, murdered United States soldiers; stolen Government property, &c., are harbored and aided by the citizens of the District in which they operate. All those persons who aid and harbor such lawless men, will be arrested and held in close confinement as accomplices, to be tried by Military Courts. This will not be considered as applying to the future only, but to the past. The authority of the Government must prevail.  
By order of Major-General A. A. CLARK, J. A. CLARK, Adj. Genl.  
March 1, 1866 37  
**THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.**  
ANDERSON DISTRICT.  
IN EQUITY.  
Re Petition of J. P. Reed, Solicitor Western Circuit, Bill to Repeal Testimony.  
The Solicitor of the Western Circuit, having this day filed his Bill in conformity with the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of this State, entitled "An Act to provide a mode by which to perpetuate testimony in relation to Deeds, Bills, Chances in Action, other papers and records, destroyed or lost during the recent war," ratified on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1865:  
It is ordered, that any person or persons interested in preserving the evidence of the contents of any such documents, papers or records, have leave to appear in this Honorable Court, under the terms of the Aforesaid Act, and have taken, with a view to its perpetuation, all such evidence as they shall produce, which may be regarded material to their interests.  
W. W. HUMPHREYS, C. E. A. D.  
Commissioner's Office, Feb. 23, 1866. 37 2m  
**In Equity—Anderson.**  
John F. Milford and Charles Milford by next friend John Heron vs. William Milford, George Nelson and wife Mary Nelson, Malinda Hampton, et al.—Bill for Partition of Land, &c.  
Appearing to my satisfaction that the Heirs at law of John F. Milford, deceased, names and number unknown, defendants in the above stated case, reside beyond the limits of this State. On motion of Harrison and Whitman, Complainant's Solicitors.  
Ordered, that said Defendants do appear and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's said Bill of Complaint within three months from the publication hereof or the same will be taken pro confesso against them.  
W. W. HUMPHREYS, C. E. A. D.  
Commissioner's Office, Feb. 23, 1866. 37 3m  
**THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.**  
ANDERSON DISTRICT.  
WHEREAS, Malinda Brannan has applied to me for Letters of Administration on the Estate of John A. Brannan, deceased:  
These are therefore to cite and admonish all and singular the kindred and creditors of said deceased to be and appear at my office on the 6th day of March, 1866, to show cause, if any they can, why said Administration should not be granted.  
HERBERT HARRISON, C. A. D.  
March 1, 1866 37 2  
**NOTICE TO DISTILLERS.**  
THE Commissioners of Public Buildings, hereby give notice to all persons who have been engaged in distilling spirits from grain, at any time since the 1st of December last, that they must come forward and make out their license before Court week, (24 Monday in March), or they will be indicted.  
March 1, 1866 37 2  
**GREENVILLE & COLUMBIA R. R.**  
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE.  
COLUMBIA, S. C., Feb. 24, 1866.  
ON and after Monday next, 26th inst., the through freight business will be resumed upon this Road.  
JAS. R. LASSALLE, Gen'l Supt.  
March 1, 1866 37  
**DENTAL.**  
DR. W. B. CHERRY, Surgical and Mechanical Dentist, will be in Anderson on 5th inst. To be found over Lesser's Store, opposite Intelligencer Office.  
March 1866 37 1  
**Administrator's Notice.**  
ALL persons indebted to the estates of Thos. J. Carpenter and John T. Carpenter, deceased, will please come forward and make payment to John B. Moore, my authorized agent, at Anderson, S. C., or to myself. All persons having demands against these estates will present them legally attested.  
F. G. CARPENTER, Adm'r.  
February 15, 1866 35 3

Address  
OF  
**G. SCHWARZ**  
TO THE  
**LADIES AND GENTLEMEN**  
OF  
**ANDERSON & VICINITY.**  
Your Attention is Respectfully Called  
TO THE  
Large and Varied Assortment  
OF  
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,  
No. 1, Granite Row,  
CONSISTING OF  
Calicoes,  
DeLaines,  
Merinoes, Alpacaes,  
Black Bombazine,  
Fine Alpacaes,  
Flannels, white, colored and red,  
Veiling, blue, green and brown,  
Jaconets,  
Muslins,  
Lawnes,  
Brilliantes,  
Cambrics, all colors,  
Ginghams,  
Shirt Lincn,  
Handkerchiefs, silk, cotton and ginghams,  
Canton Flannel, bleached and unbleached,  
Ticking, Toweling, &c.,  
Homespun, Sea Island,  
do do do bleached,  
Cassimeres for Pants,  
Broadcloths,  
Hoop Skirts, all sizes,  
Ladies' and Gents' Gloves,  
Balmoral Skirts,  
Balmoral Hose,  
White Hose, Half Hose,  
Brown and Colored Hose,  
Hoods, all kinds,  
Basques,  
Fancy and Common Hair Combs,  
Leather and Silk Belts,  
Belt Buckles,  
Searis, assortment,  
Ladies' and Gents' Collars,  
Needles, Pins and Hair Pins,  
Coat, Pants and Vest Buttons,  
Children's Fancy Hose,  
Hair and Tooth Brushes,  
Clothes do,  
Flax Thread,  
Spool do colored,  
do do white,  
**THESE GOODS**  
WILL BE SOLD  
**LOW FOR CASH**  
IN ORDER TO MAKE ROOM FOR  
A Large  
Spring & Summer Stock.  
**G. SCHWARZ,**  
No. 1 Granite Row.  
Feb. 28, 1866 37  
**JUST OPENED!**  
A LARGE STOCK OF  
FAMILY GROCERIES,  
Comprising  
COFFEE, SUGAR, TEA,  
CHEESE, MACKEREL,  
CRACKERS, SODA BISCUIT,  
SOAP, CANDLES, STARCH,  
PICKLES, SODA, &c.  
ALSO,  
An extensive assortment of  
PRESERVED FRUITS, in cans and jars,  
BRANDY PEACHES,  
TOMATO CATSUP,  
SARDINES, OYSTERS, &c.  
The above articles will be sold at the lowest prices for cash.  
**G. SCHWARZ,**  
No. 1, Granite Row.  
March 1, 1866 37  
**CROCKERY!**  
IN GREAT VARIETY,  
For Sale by  
**G. SCHWARZ,**  
No. 1, Granite Row.  
March 1, 1866 37  
**Housekeeping Articles!**  
THE attention of Housekeepers is invited to my selection of Articles suited to their wants, all of which are now offered at very low prices.  
**G. SCHWARZ,**  
No. 1, Granite Row.  
March 1, 1866 37  
**TIN AND PLATED WARE.**  
For Sale by  
**G. SCHWARZ,**  
No. 1, Granite Row.  
March 1, 1866 37  
**Cigars! Cigars!**  
THE FINEST BRANDS,  
For Sale by  
**G. SCHWARZ,**  
No. 1, Granite Row.  
March 1, 1866 37  
**BOOTS AND SHOES,**  
OF EVERY QUALITY, AT  
**G. SCHWARZ,**  
No. 1, Granite Row.  
March 1, 1866 37  
**HATS! HATS!**  
THE LATEST STYLE OF HATS,  
Cheap for cash, by  
**G. SCHWARZ,**  
No. 1, Granite Row.  
March 1, 1866 37